
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL

FOR

DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES

(AT FOXBOROUGH).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1901.



OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES
(AT FOXBOROUGH).

TRUSTEES.

EDWARD COWLES, M.D., *Chairman*.
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SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES E. WOODBURY, M.D.

TREASURER.

WARREN F. SPALDING, 56 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.

TRUSTEES

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

NAME.	Residence.	When Ap- pointed.	Service Ended.	From What Cause.
SAMUEL CARR,	Boston, .	1889	1895	Term expired.
BURNHAM R. BENNER, M.D., .	Lowell, .	1889	1891	Term expired.
TILLY HAYNES,	Boston, .	1889	Dec., 1890	Resigned.
ANNA D. (PHILLIPS) WILLIAMS,	Boston, .	1889	-	Still in office.
FRANCIS A. WALKER,* . . .	Boston, .	1889	1894	Term expired.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, . . .	Boston, .	Dec., 1890	Jan., 1896	Resigned.
JAMES J. MINOT, M.D., . . .	Boston, .	Oct., 1891	July 1, 1896	Term expired.
HEMAN M. BURR,	Newton, .	Sept., 1894	Dec., 1895	Resigned.
ROBERT H. RICHARDS, . . .	Boston, .	Dec., 1895	Dec. 27, 1897	Resigned.
BENJAMIN H. HARTWELL, M.D.,	Ayer, .	Jan., 1896	-	Still in office.
EDWARD COWLES, M.D., . . .	Belmont,	July, 1896	-	Still in office.
ALFRED E. BURTON,	Boston, .	Jan., 1898	Aug. 4, 1899	Term expired.
S. HOMER WOODBRIDGE, . . .	Newton, .	July, 1899	-	Still in office.
J. G. PINKHAM, M.D., . . .	Lynn, .	July, 1900	-	Still in office.

* Deceased.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates respectfully submit their ninth annual report, with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer. These reports present in detail the results of the year's work, and show a remarkable advancement in several particulars. There is again this year a notable increase in the number of patients treated and in the daily average present during the year, and, as a natural consequence, a further substantial reduction in the average weekly cost. The reduction is 63 cents, making the average cost \$4.67. The superintendent's tabular statement presents an interesting comparison of the results of eight years, in respect to the daily average number of patients and weekly cost; this shows conclusively that the smaller per capita cost in the State hospitals for the insane is due in large measure to their larger capacity.

The hospital was kept so well filled during the whole year that even in the summer months, when the daily average is usually the smallest, there were but few less than the normal capacity of 200 beds. This is but one of the indications of a better appreciation of the hospital's usefulness on the part of the courts and of the public which it has been created to serve. To this end it is again in order to emphasize the importance of a careful discrimination by the committing magistrates of proper cases for the hospital. Attention should be given to two practical considerations in this regard: first, that, if the number of commitments is increased any further,

they will exceed the capacity of the hospital and the patients cannot be accommodated; and, second, that, instead of increasing the commitments, a more careful selection should be made of the patients who will appreciate the privileges of the hospital and will better co-operate with its efforts in their behalf. There are still too many persons sent to the hospital who prove themselves to be unworthy of being offered its benefits; they form a large part of those who elope at an early opportunity, and are not only out of place in the hospital, but they exert an evil influence upon the more hopeful cases, under a plan of treatment of which it is one of the fundamental principles that the patient must be trusted upon his parole of honor, in order to restore his power of self-control. It comes to pass that with a full hospital the trustees must exercise more freely the provision for discharging those who are not likely to be benefited by treatment; and, in order to make room for the more worthy patients, some also must be discharged who show the lesser degrees of fitness.

The trustees, on the other hand, often find themselves in a difficult position in regard to doubtful cases when the best has been done that can be in their selection; patients once having been committed to the hospital by the courts, it becomes a duty to do all that is possible, in the hope of ultimate benefit. It is true that a considerable proportion of those who escape afterwards return, — a fair proportion of them voluntarily, and with good results in the end. Patients of this class need, in their earlier weakness of purpose, the deterring influence of a penalty for elopement, by enactment of a law such as is recommended by the superintendent. With such a law, a means of restraint would be placed in the hands of the committing authorities which would give force to their commitments and sustain the hospital in its curative methods, which must include the principle of trusting patients with the opportunities for escape. The conditions created by such a law would be most favorable to the further development of the hospital's usefulness in conjunction with the probation system. This could be made to improve the discrimination of proper cases to which reference has already been made. It has been advocated in these reports that this hospital should bear a closer relation to the

probation work of the courts. In many cases there would be less liability of relapse if the patient on his return, after his six months' stay in the hospital, could be required to report to the probation officer during the remainder of the two years' period. The trustees have been gaining the co-operation of an increasing number of the probation officers throughout the Commonwealth, and it is believed to have been distinctly to the advantage of the patients confided to their care.

The experience of the hospital so far, and the indications above set forth for making its work more effective, are proving to be exactly in harmony with the provision made in the organic act establishing the Board of Insanity, as follows:—

SECTION 22. The board shall devise, if practicable, a system by which the board of trustees of the Massachusetts hospital for dip-somaniacs and inebriates shall be informed specifically of the history of any person whom it is proposed to commit to said hospital, and by which, if possible, an investigation of the record of such patient shall be made by a probation officer, with a view to informing the court or magistrate prior to his deciding the question of commitment.

While it does not seem to the trustees that the time has quite arrived for formulating such a system as is here contemplated, events are shaping themselves so as to make apparent both the advantages of this and the best method for accomplishing what is needed. An important contribution to this end would be the carrying out of the views in regard to the work of the probation officers, and the recommendations for the "immediate improvement and extension" of the work, made to the Mayor of Boston last year by the "committee on penal aspects of drunkenness." We refer especially to recommendations for the "better organization of probation work." While the subsequent legislation (chapter 449, Acts of 1900) did not go far enough, yet the first steps have been taken for the better co-ordination and direction of the probation system. All this is leading to a better comprehension of the remedial as well as the penal aspects of the great problem; and too much emphasis cannot be

laid upon the need of co-operation urged by the Mayor's committee among the authorities who have to deal with the problem, and the importance of their more intimate knowledge of all the institutions which are available to them.

The committee recognizes in its report the grave difficulties to be met in carrying out a plan of compulsory remedial treatment; and the question is considered whether committal to special institutions for that purpose would not largely defeat its own end. In this regard "the more distinctly pathological group of habitual and of periodical drunkards" and those who are on the verge of descending into this class come within the province of the Foxborough Hospital. It is in these cases that the hospital and the probation officers can mutually help each other. It is precisely in this field of work that this hospital holds a unique position. The whole movement for remedial reform is yet in its infancy. Although in Great Britain it has been in operation for more than twenty years, it has only recently reached the stage of permitting the establishment of State institutions for habitual drunkards (in addition to those of a private character, before allowed), to which compulsory committal may be made. In that country there is still a penal criterion for determining the constitutional authority of courts to make commitments. In Switzerland, notably, great success has been gained in small but essentially private institutions. But Massachusetts has taken the stronger ground that "inebriates and dipsomaniacs" are the subjects of a mental infirmity, to be dealt with under the same statutes which relate to the protection and treatment of the insane. It is hardly more than one year since the trustees of this hospital were enabled to put in effect new legislation which they had gained by appeals from their experience, and which have now placed the hospital, after its earlier years of great tribulation, upon a sound basis of efficient control of its population.

Another feature of the hospital's unique position is that it constitutes an attempt to deal with a larger number of patients than has seemed expedient from other points of view. The argument is made against what may be characterized as "wholesale attempts to deal with the problem of asylum treatment." But there is a counter argument. The

work for individual rescue, in the small institutions, is most beneficent and is undoubtedly best suited to certain cases. But Massachusetts has begun a vigorous attack, on the most humanitarian ground, upon the "mass of inebriety," which is so great that large measures are necessary to produce effective results. There are many patients who can be restored to usefulness and good citizenship by the methods at Foxborough. The compulsory detention there is recognized as "medical restraint" by sensible patients, and it no more defeats its purpose than compulsory detention in a hospital for the insane prevents recovery from curable mental disorders. A majority of the patients come to this hospital voluntarily; more and more they subject themselves to commitment, as they would to the necessity of going to a general hospital, and in a like spirit. Among sensible people there is growing, through practical experience, an appreciation of what the hospital can do; and its curative work is worth the doing, both for the individual and for the State. The patient, being held long enough to become conscious of his gain in physical vigor through the methods of treatment, submits to detention; when he feels the first effects of the process of restoring the foundation of his sense of mastery of himself, the recovery of his moral tone is aided from the physical side. This is a potent and essential reinforcement of the external moral influences. There are, indeed, the weaker brethren, who can only be led out of their slough of despond by assiduous moral guardianship, long continued. Such work of individual rescue brings its rewards for the time and thought expended. This work has its place and its proper subjects, though the State probably could not undertake to organize and support it to the extent of a considerable number of small institutions, or as individual workers can do. But the Commonwealth aims to deal, through its hospital, at first with the material which has the largest amount of salvage in it, — it invites first to its privileges the most hopeful cases; the earlier they seek for cure, the better. Now that the hospital is receiving better material and its methods are becoming more effective, attention can be given to more of the individual work, of which all that is possible should be done in the hospital, and to extending

helpful influences to patients when released on leave, or after discharge. This in part is already made practicable by the probation system, which is another unique method of dealing with the same class of cases. Hence this appeal for co-operation; the hospital and the probation system both represent pioneer work, and, working together, they discover an opportunity for larger results than are offered anywhere else. The work of this hospital cannot be classed properly with that of any other existing institution for a like purpose. This plan invites the criticism of being perhaps "wholesale" in its aims, but its defence is that it is being developed on independent lines, and under peculiar and exceptionally favorable conditions as to legislation, which has recognized the principle of compulsory commitment because of mental infirmity, and has established the probation system with its helpful possibilities not yet fully recognized.

In this new field adequate time is needed for the hospital to work out its problem to its best results. The trustees point to successive years of advancement, and this year to more manifest progress than in any before. This is apparent in the results of treatment. The accompanying report, by Mr. Poor, of the results of his visitation of patients who regularly left the hospital on leave or discharge during the year ending May 5, 1900, represents also their apparent habits on and after July 6, 1900. This serves for comparative purposes, as the visitations in previous years were made by the same inspector. The list of 148 patients who had completed the required time in the hospital, of six months or more, and were regularly allowed to leave it, yielded 82 as abstinent, against 62 out of 167 of this class in the year before. The increase in percentage was from 37.12 to 55.40. Mr. Poor holds a responsible position in the schools of Somerville; his account of his method of inquiry can be accepted as a trustworthy report of an intelligent and conscientious inquiry, in which the trustees have full confidence. While some of the patients visited have been discharged more than a year, the periods of time which the others had been out of the hospital were of diminishing lengths, so that the time was not much more than two months in few cases. It is true that some of the 82 persons, who were still doing

well when visited, will make failures; but that there has been a substantial increase of good results is not to be doubted. This corresponds with the evident improvement in the character of the patients in the hospital.

The trustees earnestly repeat their appeal to all who are concerned in the selection and commitment of these patients, that careful discrimination shall be exercised; and that, in cases of persons who are "given to or subject to dipsomania or inebriety, whether in public or in private," the provision of the organic law of the institution shall be strictly regarded, viz., "that no such person shall be so committed until satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person or persons are not of bad repute or of bad character apart from their habits of inebriety."

The suggestions here made as to the necessity for more careful discrimination in the selection of patients for the hospital are practically applicable to existing conditions in small cities and towns, where the subjects are personally known to the authorities. As they are committed through the criminal courts, which have probation officers, it would be easy for the courts to avail themselves of this means of securing information. But in Boston a large proportion of the cases are sent by the probate court, which has no officer who can be used to obtain the needed information. The records of the hospital show that the percentage of elopements by patients from Suffolk County is larger than it is in cases from other counties. If the trustees may recommend a remedy for this difficulty, it would be that provision be made by which the probate court can have assistance similar to that now given to the criminal courts in the selection of patients, by means of their probation system. An officer who has become familiar with the class of cases which can be benefited at Foxborough, besides aiding the court, could make a considerable saving to the hospital and the State. The recognition and rejection of unsuitable cases (for example, those with penal records, and others whose character is already known by having been previously in the hospital) would save in the cost of commitments and of returns from elopements; there would be, also, the saving of

cost for the keeping of such undesirable patients. There would be some distinct advantages in having all the commitments from Suffolk County made by the probate court, and we recommend its careful consideration, in case that court shall be provided with a probation officer. Many of the persons committed by the outlying courts in the county reside only temporarily in their various jurisdictions and are not known to the court authorities, and, therefore, may reappear at the hospital from different courts.

The new gymnasium building, completed since the beginning of the last hospital year, and costing the sum of \$20,000 appropriated for it, is serving admirably its several purposes of chapel, entertainment hall and gymnasium, with its unique system of bathing in the annex. The good results of the treatment afforded by these means and otherwise are worthy of special attention, as shown in the tabular statement prepared by the instructor of physical training. The improvement in the character of the patients and in the state of discipline which they are under is indicated in many ways. Striking illustrations of this, as observed by the trustees, are seen in the increased amount of work that is done by the patients and in the improved observance of the rules of the hospital by the patients.

Further evidence of the successful work of the hospital appears in the financial results of the year. Of the appropriation of \$22,000, granted by the Legislature for current expenses, about \$7,000 will remain undrawn. The estimate of what will be required for the coming year is \$17,000.

The area of the hospital grounds is 96 acres; besides that occupied by the buildings, some of the land is unavailable for tillage. The superintendent recommends the purchase of an adjoining tract of 8 acres for pasturage, and the enlargement of the piggery; also the erection of a building for use as a repair shop and for the storage of farming utensils, etc. The trustees request that a special appropriation of \$3,550 may be made, — \$450 for the land, \$600 for the piggery and \$2,500 for the proposed building.

The trustees are not yet ready to ask for a new building for patients, nor for an administration building, the necessity for which was stated in their last annual report. They be-

lieve, however, that both of these additions will be required in the near future ; but for the present it seems best to make further efforts to perfect the work of the hospital with its present capacity, in the belief that there will be clearer indications next year as to what is needed.

Weekly entertainments of a varied character have been provided by the hospital from the end of October to the beginning of April, and the patients have arranged and carried out a larger number than usual ; a list of these will be found on pages 21 and 22.

The library now numbers 800 volumes, and its usefulness has been increased by the intelligent work of the librarian, who, as formerly, is one of the patients. Our cordial thanks are due to Mr. Frank L. Bowker for his gift to the library of the "Life of Dwight L. Moody" and "Ocean to Ocean on Horseback ;" to Mr. George F. Williams for magazines and illustrated papers ; and to Mrs. John C. Phillips for her subscription to the following magazines, — two copies of "The Century," two of "Harper's" and one each of "Scribner's," "The Atlantic," "The New England," "The Cosmopolitan," and "McClure." We are also grateful to the friend who supplied holly wreaths for the wards at Christmas time.

EDWARD COWLES, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,

BENJAMIN H. HARTWELL,

(MRS.) ANNA PHILLIPS WILLIAMS,

S. HOMER WOODBRIDGE,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

The official year ending September 30 has been the busiest in the history of the hospital; beginning with 174 patients, it closed with 258,—an increase of 84. The number of commitments was 418,—a gain of 108 over the preceding year. The daily average was 221.46+, against 177.25+ last year,—an increase of 44.21+.

The following table shows the average number of patients and the average weekly cost of maintenance since the opening of the hospital:—

YEAR.	Daily Average.	Cost per Week.	YEAR.	Daily Average.	Cost per Week.
1893, . . .	62.78	\$11 18	1897, . . .	148.77	\$6 11
1894, . . .	101.08	8 41	1898, . . .	164.58	5 63
1895, . . .	125.14	7 00	1899, . . .	177.25	5 30
1896, . . .	145.32	6 32	1900, . . .	221.46	—

The severe and long-continued drought was especially felt on the light soil of the farm, and some crops were almost a total failure, necessitating purchases from the open market which under average conditions would be raised on the farm. Another item of expense for this year, and one that will continue for some time, has been the cost of ordinary repairs. Much has demanded attention on all sides, either in renewal or new structure, yet a substantial reduction has been made in the weekly cost.

Late in the autumn months our numbers began to increase rapidly, and in February reached 271, — 67 more than at any previous date. The effect of crowding this number of patients into buildings erected to accommodate 200 is to create much discomfort and a failure to realize the best results in treatment. It is pleasing to record, however, that the conditions were accepted with almost unanimous good feeling, and cordial relations have prevailed throughout the year between patients and administration.

EMPLOYMENT.

As a part of the remedial treatment, suitable occupation is required of each patient, as his condition allows. Outdoor work producing by far the best results, a great majority of the men are assigned to the farm, under suitable supervision; this supervision is both for a proper direction of the work, and for instruction, as a large part of those engaged are not accustomed to farm work. The number of hours of work required per day has been gradually increased to five, with an additional hour for physical training in the gymnasium. Patients not paroled to have the liberty of the hospital grounds are required to work the same length of time in the broom shop.

The results, as exhibited in the patients who are discharged in good physical and mental condition, are pleasing alike to patient and physician; the reports which reach the hospital of these patients after discharge are such as to strengthen belief in the method. Of those discharged in a twelve-months period, 55 per cent. were reported by the inspector as abstinent or doing well. This is an increase of 18 per cent., and a most gratifying result.*

THE GYMNASIUM.

This is a very valuable adjunct in our course of treatment, as the use of the new building with its excellent bath rooms fully demonstrates. Following immediately after exercise, an entire class, 32 in number, receives simultaneously the tonic effects of the needle spray. The hydrotherapeutic room

* The full report will be found on page 19.

aids largely in the treatment of special cases; its use is prescribed by the physician. On other pages will be found a report and tables made by the instructor in physical training, giving interesting information.

ELOPEMENTS.

Until we are able to apply the influence of something stronger than a mere question of honor, which now is the only thing that keeps patients here while on parole, this evil will continue. Escapes have a serious effect, both upon patients who elope and those who remain. The weakened will power of a new patient is easily overcome when only a probable return to the hospital stands opposed. Restriction to a closed ward is now the sole preventive,—a method insufficient for restraint and unsatisfactory in result. To properly carry out the purpose for which the hospital was established, more stringent measures are required, and patients should be made to understand how serious is a violation of the law or an obligation voluntarily assumed.

The enactment of a law making an escape punishable by decree of the court seems to me to be imperative. I recommend, therefore, for your consideration that the Legislature be petitioned to enact a law making an escape punishable, by order of any court before whom such an escaped patient may be brought, by confinement at the State Farm, State Reformatory or county jail, for a period of not less than three nor more than six months, the offender in each case to be returned to the hospital upon termination of his sentence, to remain such time as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

THE LIBRARY.

The library now has 800 volumes, and continues to be well patronized. To many friends of the hospital we are indebted for books, pamphlets and magazines. Mr. Frank L. Bowker has contributed two books, entitled "Life of Dwight L. Moody" and "Ocean to Ocean on Horseback." Mr. George F. Williams has also donated a number of magazines and illustrated papers. Through the kindness of Mrs. John C. Phillips the patients receive each month two copies of the "Century," two of "Harper's," and one each of

“Scribner’s,” “Atlantic,” “McClure,” “Cosmopolitan” and “New England” magazines.

The wards of the hospital were enlivened and made more attractive at Christmas time with holly wreaths at the windows, given by a friend of the institution.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

These have been given the patients each week, beginning Oct. 25, 1899, and continuing until April 5, 1900. They covered a wide range of topics, — lectures both for instruction and amusement, concerts, etc. We were favored by addresses from several gentlemen eminent in scientific and literary pursuits, to whom we are much indebted. Several very enjoyable entertainments have been given by the patients, at which full and enthusiastic audiences were always present. Early in the autumn the new gymnasium was available, and its commodious seating capacity has been fully appreciated. The platform has been transformed into an attractive and artistic stage, with several sets of scenes and a drop curtain, all the work of patients.

NEEDS.

A tract of land containing 8 acres, adjoining the hospital property on the north, is for sale, and would be of great benefit to the farm stock as an addition to the pasture, which is quite inadequate for grazing purposes. I suggest that the Legislature be asked to appropriate the sum of \$450 for its purchase.

The herd of swine has increased to such proportions that more room is needed. An addition to the piggery should be made, for the construction of which, together with some necessary changes in the building now used both as a slaughter house and piggery, a sum of \$600 will be needed. I recommend that the Legislature be asked to appropriate this amount.

There is pressing need for a building which shall provide for carpentering, mattress making, cobbling, etc. There are many skilled laborers among the patients, and, with proper facilities for utilizing their labor, the savings which

have been made could be increased. The use of the basements under the wards is open to serious objection. Such a building as is suggested could contain also the paint shop, now inappropriately placed, and would provide much-needed storage room for farming utensils, carts, tools, etc. It can be erected and fitted for use for \$2,500. I recommend that a special appropriation of that amount be asked for.

A LABORATORY.

A laboratory has been fitted up for scientific work and clinical purposes, and its good results are clearly manifest. The microscope has assisted in verifying the diagnosis in several tubercular cases, and a number of patients have been discharged as unsuitable for treatment.

The medical work here is arduous and exacting, and will be better distributed by the aid of the junior assistant, soon to be appointed.

To my assistants and the employees who have labored faithfully and well my hearty thanks are extended.

The first full hospital year of my incumbency has ended; in it I have had frequent recourse to you for counsel and support, which has always been given with cordial kindness. I beg that you will accept my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. E. WOODBURY,
Superintendent.

FOXBOROUGH, MASS., Oct. 26, 1900.

VISITATION OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS.

The following report of an investigation regarding patients absent from the hospital shows improving results :—

CHAS. E. WOODBURY, M.D., *Superintendent.*

DEAR SIR :—I herewith submit my report of the visitation of discharged patients. A list of 148 names was given me of patients who had been discharged between May 6, 1899, and May 5, 1900. I have investigated each case, either by personal interviews with the patients or through the agency of their families or friends, who possessed accurate and reliable knowledge of the cases. I found it quite impossible to locate quite a number, though I looked up old addresses and followed families through several movings. I also interviewed old neighbors and the police, and as a last resource, made use of the mails. At least two letters have been sent to each address, one of these having a stamp enclosed. Only two or three responses have been received from these letters, the remainder being returned as “unclaimed.”

The results found in the 148 cases were as follows :—

RESULTS.	Cases.	Per Cent.
Wholly abstinent,	82	55.40
Improved,	13	8.78
Not doing well,	28	18.18
Not to be found,	21	14.70
Dead,	4	2.70
Total,	148	—

Those classed as wholly abstinent are those who are not drinking, and who are attending to business as far as they can get it.

The improved class are men who are taking liquor occasionally, and are mostly out of work and without good homes to go to. Lack of work is the worst evil these men have to contend against.

Those not doing well belong mostly to the class of loafers ; and the same might be said of those "not to be found," many of whom have left without paying rent or board, consequently leaving no address. With hardly one exception the better class spoke in the highest terms of the hospital and the good work it is doing.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD W. POOR.

OCT. 1, 1900.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN AT THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Oct. 25, 1899, lecture by Mr. John Graham Brooks: A revolution that does no harm: what a working man can do.

Oct. 31, 1899, illustrated lecture by Miss A. M. Crow: A vacation trip abroad.

Nov. 7, 1899, illustrated lecture by Prof. Edward S. Morse: Wonders of growth in animal life.

Nov. 15, 1899, an evening of ventriloquism, by Mr. Harry Bryant.

Nov. 22, 1899, lecture by Prof. Edward Cummings: Labor problems in the nineteenth century.

Nov. 28, 1899, musical entertainment by Mr. W. N. Custer, violinist, and Mr. Munier, pianist.

Nov. 30, 1899, variety entertainment by the patients.

Dec. 8, 1899, illustrated lecture by Mr. D. O. S. Lowell: Wonderland of the north.

Dec. 15, 1899, illustrated lecture by Miss Frances C. Prince: A trip to Samoa.

Dec. 22, 1899, an evening of ventriloquism by Mr. W. A. Coles, "the blind entertainer."

Dec. 25, 1899, variety entertainment by the patients.

Dec. 27, 1899, musical entertainment by Miss Mary De Vatte Mitchell, vocalist.

Jan. 5, 1900, illustrated lecture by Miss A. M. Crow: A visit to Niagara Falls with Mark Twain, and a picture trip to Ireland, England and Scotland.

Jan. 12, 1900, illustrated lecture by Prof. W. G. Ripley: The races of Europe: a study of its living population.

Jan. 17, 1900, entertainment by Miss F. H. Clifford, reader.

Jan. 24, 1900, musical entertainment by Mr. S. W. Richardson, tenor, and Mrs. S. W. Richardson, pianist.

Feb. 2, 1900, illustrated lecture by Hon. George F. Hollis: South Africa and the British-Boer war.

Feb. 9, 1900, illustrated lecture by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd : An ascent of Fuji, the sacred mountain of Japan, over twelve thousand feet elevation, the highest in the empire.

Feb. 15, 1900, musical entertainment by Edward J. Brigham, vocalist.

Feb. 21, 1900, entertainment by Charles Williams, humorist and impersonator.

Feb. 24, 1900, entertainment by the patients.

March 2, 1900, illustrated lecture by Prof. William M. Davis : The Colorado cañon.

March 8, 1900, illustrated lecture by Professor Sumner : The new world of Asia.

March 14, 1900, musical entertainment by Mr. Herbert Harroun, vocalist.

March 17, 1900, variety entertainment by the patients.

March 23, 1900, illustrated lecture by Prof. George F. Swain : History of bridge building.

March 28, 1900, musical entertainment by Mr. Custer, violinist, and Mr. Munier, pianist.

April 5, 1900, entertainment by Mr. B. C. VanWye, impersonator and reciter.

April 7, 1900, minstrel entertainment by the patients.

May 19, 1900, variety entertainment by the patients.

July 4, 1900, variety entertainment by the patients.

*Physical Records of 203 Patients who attended the Regular Classes
for Physical Training during their Presence in the Hospital.*

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		TOTAL STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Clerk, . . .	47	1509	70.08	2.76	4.200	.600	427	233
Porter, . . .	62	1508	54.88	9.75	2.450	.150	317	173
Janitor, . . .	35	1547	81.65	5.19	4.750	.525	713	341
Gatherer of cresses and frogs' legs.	46	1604	56.25	9.18	2.700	.100	472	120
Clerk, . . .	48	1510	79.83	—3.73	2.350	.350	378	365
Carriage blacksmith,	38	1159	59.18	17.68	2.550	.150	366	235
Shoemaker, . . .	44	1511	58.97	4.20	3.500	.500	465	61
None, . . .	44	1513	55.79	9.30	3.350	.300	404	204
Laborer, . . .	41	1516	63.05	4.08	2.850	.600	470	216
Teamster, . . .	54	1517	83.46	13.61	3.650	.200	390	99
Machinist, . . .	46	1518	59.41	8.39	2.850	.100	380	208
Liquor salesman, .	40	1522	64.18	11.91	4.950	.250	459	224
Clerk, . . .	29	1526	55.33	6.35	3.700	.350	300	271
Shoemaker, . . .	26	1525	61.23	8.85	3.700	.250	467	138
Teamster, . . .	57	1291	68.95	9.39	3.100	.300	411	153
Upholsterer, . . .	26	1531	68.50	3.18	3.000	.450	464	122
Carpenter, . . .	56	1532	88.91	2.72	3.200	.250	507	142
Laborer, . . .	62	1533	63.50	7.94	2.250	.550	382	220
Clerk, . . .	38	1202	51.48	11.79	2.400	.400	442	56
Farmer, . . .	48	1571	55.33	5.44	3.550	.225	545	146
Furniture dealer, .	58	1536	62.60	7.94	2.450	1.000	330	162
Jeweller, . . .	31	1540	63.28	5.01	3.500	.250	500	68
Shoemaker, . . .	33	1542	69.40	4.31	3.050	.200	415	219
Railroad man, . .	36	1082	73.39	9.86	3.200	.200	478	76
Hardware dealer, .	41	1512	58.29	4.31	4.200	.400	461	138
Salesman, . . .	49	1302	58.51	8.62	2.250	.150	458	86
Clerk, . . .	38	1555	71.44	9.30	3.550	.100	445	149
Book-keeper, . . .	31	1453	62.61	3.40	3.750	.100	654	99
Foundryman, . . .	30	1564	74.16	11.57	3.700	.525	516	275
Yachtsman, . . .	42	1573	53.98	14.52	3.750	.200	395	164
Plumber, . . .	46	1120	65.77	9.98	2.550	.450	494	172
Teamster, . . .	30	1562	78.02	3.86	4.300	.025	496	87
Weaver, . . .	40	1563	62.60	13.38	3.100	.225	600	197
None, . . .	28	1591	70.31	4.76	4.400	.000	608	167

Physical Records, etc. — Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		TOTAL STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Upholsterer, . . .	44	1566	59.42	6.80	3.200	.650	425	252
Carpenter, . . .	41	1319	59.42	12.02	3.050	.250	467	128
Teamster, . . .	46	1575	70.08	3.18	3.500	.600	562	113
Book-keeper, . . .	45	1576	57.61	4.08	2.450	.450	527	103
Clerk, . . .	30	1567	55.34	4.99	3.600	.550	478	202
Salesman, . . .	26	1553	62.69	2.72	3.900	.050	530	195
Barber, . . .	49	1580	53.98	6.57	3.500	.100	457	133
Barber, . . .	28	1581	58.51	12.02	2.500	.700	448	114
Salesman, . . .	27	1585	54.66	5.09	3.500	.400	461	180
Grocer, . . .	39	1586	53.53	4.99	3.250	.300	337	201
Railroad interpreter,	48	1590	58.51	8.16	3.100	.575	527	177
Baker, . . .	31	1594	54.43	4.99	3.850	.000	480	157
Laborer, . . .	27	1189	58.51	2.04	3.300	.700	481	166
Compositor, . . .	51	1568	62.14	4.54	2.600	.400	426	112
Salesman, . . .	49	1595	53.97	6.80	3.100	.150	358	142
Shoemaker, . . .	38	1619	68.49	5.44	3.300	.225	569	—12
Electrical engineer,	37	1693	60.32	1.36	3.050	.225	473	164
Clerk, . . .	63	1603	43.10	8.17	2.900	.200	216	168
Foreman, . . .	28	1676	84.37	.68	5.000	.025	666	156
Lunch room keeper,	66	1609	66.23	5.44	2.400	.600	339	69
Civil engineer, . . .	47	1578	63.28	4.31	2.350	.550	202	129
Plumber, . . .	72	1611	50.80	4.31	2.600	.100	333	55
Laborer, . . .	40	1615	54.34	7.26	2.600	.000	525	199
Clerk, . . .	43	1623	68.94	4.08	2.850	.350	529	142
Insurance agent, . . .	46	1617	56.25	8.83	3.000	.300	439	122
Laborer, . . .	36	1620	59.42	19.28	3.200	.350	471	244
None, . . .	65	1622	63.73	14.74	2.500	.450	306	85
Metal polisher, . . .	27	1554	64.29	2.83	4.100	.100	502	69
Book-keeper, . . .	31	1515	54.89	14.06	3.200	— .100	448	137
Scene shifter, . . .	28	1627	65.77	2.27	3.300	.250	629	163
Salesman, . . .	37	1612	102.51	10.43	3.400	.800	620	249
Barber, . . .	48	1632	57.02	18.14	2.600	.100	356	124
Painter, . . .	27	1633	59.88	5.44	4.100	.225	329	180
Lather, . . .	46	1557	52.62	9.53	2.800	.900	422	99
Lawyer, . . .	30	1640	59.42	.45	3.750	.250	504	66
Blacksmith, . . .	32	1321	55.79	21.77	3.450	.250	490	175

Physical Records, etc. — Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		TOTAL STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Iron moulder, . . .	59	1651	58.96	3.63	2.300	.250	333	78
Machinist, . . .	52	1646	63.96	12.70	2.600	.200	366	162
Clerk, . . .	33	1650	62.14	12.02	4.100	.200	589	239
Machinist, . . .	53	1659	65.54	.45	2.700	.000	464	36
Barber, . . .	49	1647	56.70	1.36	3.300	.350	498	92
Electric car con- ductor.	31	1200	59.88	— .91	2.800	.500	393	141
Porter, . . .	26	1649	58.51	9.30	3.800	.350	492	66
Laborer, . . .	29	1654	61.68	10.88	3.750	.750	476	301
Piano polisher, . .	51	1655	54.88	7.26	2.900	.325	362	170
Laborer, . . .	34	1656	53.98	8.62	3.150	.150	453	310
Teamster, . . .	37	1373	62.14	7.03	2.600	.625	476	152
Student, . . .	30	1204	75.75	2.27	3.900	.350	494	215
Laborer, . . .	54	1371	65.76	8.62	3.500	.950	420	113
Laborer, . . .	35	1593	58.97	4.88	3.450	.150	588	195
Clerk, . . .	26	1662	63.50	6.80	4.350	.050	498	243
Teamster, . . .	44	1629	64.41	13.15	2.500	.350	501	113
Furniture maker, . .	45	1636	64.18	8.29	2.200	.850	422	154
Morocco dresser, . .	34	1642	56.70	1.13	3.000	.500	583	95
Railroad man, . . .	27	1668	73.71	— 1.11	3.900	.250	589	80
Barber, . . .	25	1499	46.72	5.44	2.500	.600	381	87
Book-keeper, . . .	40	1323	54.88	2.04	3.300	.400	480	148
Stone cutter, . . .	43	1673	67.13	.91	3.400	.550	496	196
Lawyer, . . .	48	1674	73.48	— 2.72	3.350	.500	515	92
Furniture packer, . .	41	1607	69.40	9.78	3.750	.300	500	244
Clerk, . . .	41	1677	69.40	2.83	3.200	.350	480	33
Motorman, . . .	34	1667	77.11	5.33	3.300	.350	651	245
Clothing pressman, .	39	1679	64.64	6.12	3.650	.550	502	134
Iron moulder, . . .	51	1680	61.69	.45	2.400	.400	380	103
Book-keeper, . . .	51	1244	50.80	8.39	2.150	.350	360	91
Druggist, . . .	51	1682	51.71	8.96	2.700	.200	385	97
Plumber, . . .	42	1684	67.13	8.62	3.600	.550	527	191
Laborer, . . .	55	1653	71.66	4.99	2.800	1.475	503	84
Electrotype finisher,	48	1232	58.06	.91	2.500	.100	379	18
Bookbinder, . . .	35	1377	52.16	6.58	3.100	.300	443	212
Clerk, . . .	25	1596	49.90	7.37	2.750	.400	361	288
Clerk, . . .	36	1625	64.41	2.04	3.100	.550	542	176

Physical Records, etc. — Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		TOTAL STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Laborer, . . .	39	1686	42.64	6.35	2.825	.275	316	147
Clerk, . . .	42	1687	53.07	14.74	3.200	.000	155	218
Furniture-finisher, .	40	1644	52.62	2.49	2.300	.250	138	209
Cutter, . . .	33	1690	52.62	6.12	3.000	.200	415	99
Stereotyper, . . .	41	1694	54.43	2.95	2.900	.250	500	82
Spinner, . . .	47	1696	70.08	7.15	4.200	.600	477	155
Pressman, . . .	22	1691	73.03	2.72	3.500	.175	580	98
Book-keeper, . . .	34	1734	69.85	1.81	4.000	.000	551	78
Machinist, . . .	48	1266	52.16	4.76	2.350	.950	412	68
Train man, . . .	39	1329	48.08	4.31	2.500	.700	308	96
Salesman, . . .	36	1697	68.04	— .68	3.900	.225	549	175
Loom fixer, . . .	61	1700	61.69	— 1.36	2.450	.100	277	69
Clerk, . . .	32	1701	82.56	— 4.54	4.300	.875	541	197
Hostler, . . .	37	1703	67.36	6.35	3.200	.750	494	104
Laborer, . . .	30	1628	63.96	6.35	3.450	.800	520	112
Moulder, . . .	44	1706	62.14	8.39	3.250	.850	478	107
Book agent, . . .	46	1707	64.41	2.61	2.650	.850	471	42
Book-keeper, . . .	50	1708	59.30	5.44	3.100	.450	452	64
Laborer, . . .	36	1710	60.78	9.53	2.800	.500	361	245
Musician, . . .	23	1714	70.76	— 6.12	3.250	.650	509	209
Spinner, . . .	43	1718	68.27	.79	3.050	.250	393	95
Carpenter, . . .	46	1394	60.32	4.76	3.500	.550	391	232
Engineer, . . .	49	1719	78.02	3.18	2.700	.400	576	81
Mason, . . .	25	1720	66.67	4.76	3.250	.350	640	176
Iron moulder, . . .	35	1722	63.95	7.48	3.000	.300	570	167
Laborer, . . .	38	1726	59.87	.45	2.100	.900	441	83
Clerk, . . .	34	1728	66.23	14.06	4.000	.250	477	185
Hostler, . . .	43	1730	54.43	12.47	3.100	.500	407	52
Operative, . . .	52	1477	73.48	7.03	2.900	.050	492	40
Teamster, . . .	37	1713	50.80	5.67	3.500	.250	544	107
Laborer, . . .	40	1733	56.70	15.42	2.900	1.200	464	226
Hospital steward, .	39	1731	53.98	4.31	3.200	.100	522	85
Laborer, . . .	56	1736	58.06	5.67	3.200	.450	340	187
Bricklayer, . . .	43	1737	58.97	8.30	2.400	.825	462	80
Laborer, . . .	57	1229	49.44	2.50	3.050	.350	310	60
Librarian, . . .	52	1742	57.60	7.94	3.200	.175	509	115

Physical Records, etc. — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		TOTAL STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.	When ad- mitted.	Gain when dis- charged.
Peddler, . . .	54	1743	51.71	5.78	2.825	.375	383	13
Rubber worker, .	24	1748	45.81	5.44	3.350	.100	429	194
Painter, . . .	40	1749	49.90	1.59	2.750	.500	466	133
Salesman, . . .	35	1753	63.05	6.58	2.900	.550	404	180
Printer, . . .	43	1751	53.07	8.28	2.650	.250	445	175
Salesman, . . .	43	1705	68.04	2.27	4.800	.550	620	175
Baker, . . .	32	1738	60.22	.57	2.700	.100	375	84
Bar tender, . .	38	1732	62.60	7.48	2.100	1.175	417	236
Boarding-house keeper.	43	1757	76.20	-4.31	4.000	.300	348	335
None, . . .	57	1740	58.51	1.81	3.000	.200	505	98
Teamster, . . .	37	1763	65.54	12.02	3.600	.150	485	218
Nurse, . . .	40	1724	50.58	7.03	3.150	.300	436	57
Laborer, . . .	41	1764	58.08	.23	3.600	.700	607	81
Ship carpenter, .	30	1765	78.47	9.07	3.600	.600	622	176
Teamster, . . .	28	1780	40.82	6.80	2.550	.525	446	153
Teamster, . . .	26	1782	53.07	3.40	2.800	.700	496	165
Grocer, . . .	40	1777	48.99	5.90	3.000	.400	292	206
Clerk, . . .	22	1823	60.78	.79	3.650	.050	646	-31
Pressman, . . .	46	1274	52.16	11.68	2.400	.200	327	96
Laborer, . . .	46	1762	53.75	-2.72	2.300	.600	431	46
Liquor dealer, .	32	1786	82.56	12.12	3.600	.400	533	317
Longshoreman, .	46	1790	71.20	-8.16	3.500	.600	471	97
Brewer, . . .	37	1791	75.30	-4.08	3.500	.700	396	171
Carpenter, . . .	45	1792	66.67	-3.18	3.100	.500	422	32
Laborer, . . .	43	1793	54.43	6.35	2.800	.400	332	63
Tool sharpener, .	33	1794	68.04	4.54	2.800	1.300	561	138
Clerk, . . .	21	1797	60.33	1.81	4.000	.350	628	49
Wool sorter, . .	47	1821	57.15	2.04	3.450	.350	430	59
Painter, . . .	50	1801	64.86	3.86	2.700	.200	475	81
Clerk, . . .	27	1804	59.87	1.13	3.000	.525	465	189
Bar tender, . .	47	1447	54.43	12.02	2.400	.900	379	71
Clerk, . . .	35	1773	70.30	3.86	3.950	.500	588	129
Teamster, . . .	34	1802	60.32	2.72	2.700	.600	367	167
Oil finisher, . .	49	1820	63.50	1.13	2.700	.500	371	64
Laborer, . . .	52	1776	59.88	11.11	2.900	.500	444	234
Clerk, . . .	38	1798	53.52	2.04	2.400	.400	298	198

Physical Records, etc. — Concluded.

OCCUPATION.	Age.	Register Number of Patient.	WEIGHT (IN KILOGRAMS).		LUNG CAPACITY (IN LITERS).		TOTAL STRENGTH (IN KILOGRAMS).	
			When admitted.	Gain when discharged.	When admitted.	Gain when discharged.	When admitted.	Gain when discharged.
Piano tuner, . . .	49	1276	63.31	3.86	2.650	.850	452	137
Plasterer, . . .	51	1828	78.01	—5.56	4.450	.350	483	116
None, . . .	31	1829	70.76	3.86	3.800	.200	480	98
Miner, . . .	31	1837	72.58	3.63	2.600	.525	327	174
Lawyer, . . .	44	1839	63.96	15.42	3.400	.200	455	140
Stair builder, . .	36	1838	49.44	3.18	3.250	.150	354	108
Reporter, . . .	32	1840	56.24	3.29	4.050	.750	493	75
Journalist, . . .	39	1853	77.56	2.95	4.400	.900	417	263
Moulder, . . .	47	1841	61.68	3.86	4.250	.250	518	171
Machinist, . . .	29	1844	60.32	—1.59	4.000	.050	400	95
Clerk, . . .	36	1847	73.93	—1.13	2.800	.650	448	148
Watch maker, . .	54	1848	62.60	—1.81	3.700	.350	423	117
Salesman, . . .	33	1849	58.97	—1.81	2.700	.650	373	168
Upholsterer, . .	38	1850	59.87	1.81	2.800	.250	520	88
Mill operator, . .	30	1851	63.50	—4.45	4.700	.150	519	91
Janitor, . . .	36	1854	51.25	9.75	2.500	.250	452	—7
Blacksmith, . . .	40	1887	67.25	2.04	3.800	.200	636	101
Machinist, . . .	40	1856	56.24	3.86	3.150	.550	429	174
Tile mason, . . .	46	1859	56.24	—3.18	3.150	.350	419	45
Hotel keeper, . .	38	1385	69.85	2.38	3.300	.400	495	160
Printer, . . .	33	1865	63.50	5.67	3.650	.125	397	58
Clerk, . . .	25	1539	73.94	—8.73	4.025	.525	524	248
Machinist, . . .	40	1869	64.13	9.53	3.700	.650	472	140
Printer, . . .	49	1800	62.59	—1.81	2.700	.150	350	124
Physician, . . .	32	1872	50.35	10.87	3.050	.200	426	147

Averages of the 203 Preceding Records.

	When admitted.	When discharged.	Increase.
Age (years),	40.250	—	—
Weight (kilograms),	62.110	67.450	5.340
Lung capacity (liters),	3.205	3.602	.397
Total strength (kilograms)	455.500	597.910	142.410

ERNST HERMANN.

Oct. 1, 1900.

GENERAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Statistics for the Year.

Persons in hospital Oct. 1, 1899,	174
Admissions within the year,	466
By commitment,	418
By return from leave of absence of previous years,	26
By return from elopement of previous years,	22
Whole number of cases within the year,	640
Final discharges within the year,	107
By death while in the house,	8
By death while on leave of absence,	3
By death while on elopement,	1
As insane,	8
By time limit while on leave of absence,	13
By time limit while on elopement,	4
By time limit while in the house,	28
As not to be benefited by further treatment,	41
To State Board of Insanity for deportation,	1
Patients absent, not finally discharged,	275
On leave of absence,	180
On elopement,	90
On visit,	5
Patients remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1900,	258
Supported as State patients,	151
Supported as town patients,	102
Supported as private patients,	5
Number of different persons within the year,	640
Persons committed,	418
Daily average number of patients,	221.46+

Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages, 1899-1900.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.								DISCHARGES.								Daily Average of Patients in the Hospital.		
	Commitments.	Return from Leave of Absence of 1897-98.	Return from Leave of Absence of 1898-99.	Return from Leave of Absence of 1899-1900.	Return from Visit of 1899-1900.	Return from Elopement of 1897-98.	Return from Elopement of 1898-99.	Return from Elopement of 1899-1900.	FINAL.				CONDITIONAL.						
									Time Limit.	Insane.	Unsuitable.	Death.	To State Board of Insanity.	Leave of Absence.	Elopement.	Visit.		Totals.	
1899.																			
October,	32	1	9	4	2	-	8	2	58	3	1	1	-	26	7	3	41	185.41+	
November,	45	-	4	2	-	2	2	4	59	3	1	2	-	8	17	-	31	206.03+	
December,	46	-	-	2	-	-	6	8	62	2	-	7	-	18	15	-	42	225.29+	
1900.																			
January,	45	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	55	2	-	-	1	16	9	-	28	254.54+	
February,	26	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	30	1	-	3	-	10	18	-	32	265.92+	
March,	19	-	1	4	-	-	1	4	29	1	-	6	1	20	22	2	52	250.90+	
April,	28	-	2	7	1	-	1	7	46	2	-	-	1	43	29	-	75	226.00	
May,	26	-	2	9	-	-	-	11	48	2	4	3	-	39	15	1	64	202.93+	
June,	32	-	2	22	1	-	-	13	70	4	-	-	1	29	18	2	55	200.80	
July,	28	-	-	12	-	-	1	10	51	4	1	8	3	24	23	-	63	201.22+	

Received on First and Subsequent Commitment.

First commitment,	356
Second commitment,	50
Third commitment,	10
Fourth commitment,	1
Fifth commitment,	1
Total of cases,	418
Total of persons,	418

Ages at First Attack, Admission and Death.

AGES.	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At Time of Death.
Less than 15 years,	38	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	142	—	—
20 to 25 years,	163	15	—
25 to 30 years,	53	38	—
30 to 35 years,	18	68	1
35 to 40 years,	2	74	1
40 to 50 years,	2	137	5
50 to 60 years,	—	69	1
60 to 70 years,	—	16	—
70 to 80 years,	—	1	—
Total of persons,	418	418	8
Average ages,	20	41	43

Nativity and Parentage of Persons committed.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Austria,	1	1	1
Connecticut,	5	6	5
Canada,	2	4	4
England,	23	30	27
Finland,	1	1	1
France,	2	5	2
Germany,	1	4	3
Holland,	—	1	2
Ireland,	48	208	211
Illinois,	2	1	2
Kentucky,	1	1	—
Kansas,	1	—	1
Louisiana,	1	—	—
London,	—	1	—
Massachusetts,	245	69	70
Maine,	17	17	22
Maryland,	1	1	1
New York,	16	11	9
New Hampshire,	6	14	16
New Brunswick,	13	9	7
New Jersey,	2	1	1
Nova Scotia,	2	3	5
Norway,	1	1	1
Ohio,	1	—	—
Pennsylvania,	1	—	—
Prince Edward Island,	1	2	4
Prussia,	1	—	—
Rhode Island,	3	1	3
Scotland,	5	7	7
Sweden,	4	5	5
South Carolina,	—	1	—
Spain,	—	1	—
Vermont,	7	9	7
Virginia,	2	3	1
Wales,	1	—	—
Wisconsin,	1	—	—
Totals,	418	418	418

Residence of Persons committed.

Suffolk County,	272
Berkshire County,	3
Essex County,	32
Middlesex County,	40
Bristol County,	24
Worcester County,	33
Hampden County,	6
Norfolk County,	4
Plymouth County,	2
Franklin County,	1
Barnstable County,	1
Total,	418
Cities or large towns,	407
Country districts,	11

Civil Condition of Persons committed.

NUMBER OF THE COMMITMENT.	Unmar- ried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Totals.
First,	173	139	42	2	356
Second,	26	15	9	—	50
Third,	3	5	2	—	10
Fourth,	—	—	—	1	1
Fifth,	1	—	—	—	1
Total of cases,	203	159	53	3	418
Total of persons,	203	159	53	3	418

Occupation of Persons committed.

Agents,	3	Furniture finisher,	1
Barbers,	9	Fireman,	1
Box maker,	1	Gardeners,	2
Book-keepers,	7	Grocers,	2
Bar tenders,	3	Hostlers,	6
Brick layers,	5	Hand driller,	1
Bakers,	2	Hatters,	4
Brass finishers,	4	Hotel keepers,	2
Brewer,	1	Iron moulders,	3
Blacksmiths,	4	Insurance agents,	5
Broker,	1	Interior decorator,	1
Butcher,	1	Journalist,	1
Boiler maker,	1	Janitors,	3
Brush maker,	1	Laster,	1
Clerks,	47	Laborers,	44
Cutter,	1	Lawyers,	3
Carpenters,	13	Lineman,	1
Cooks,	4	Loom fixers,	2
Clergyman,	1	Longshoremen,	5
Confectioners,	2	Librarians,	2
Custom house inspector,	1	Letter carrier,	1
Curriers,	2	Meat cutters,	3
Cabinet maker,	1	Mariner,	1
Core maker,	1	Motorman,	1
Collector,	1	Machinists,	17
Druggists,	4	Metal polisher,	1
Dentist,	1	Moulders,	6
Dyer,	1	Musicians,	4
Electrical engineer,	1	Masons,	3
Engineers,	4	Miner,	1
Farmers,	5	Mill operatives,	3
Florist,	1	Marble cutter,	1

Occupation of Persons committed — Concluded.

Mechanic,	1	Spinners,	2
Manufacturer of tonics,	1	Stereotyper,	1
Morocco dressers,	2	Stable keepers,	2
No occupation,	15	Stewards,	3
Nurse,	1	Steam fitters,	3
Piano tuners,	2	Shoe makers,	10
Plumbers,	6	Stenographers,	2
Painters,	15	Tailors,	4
Pressman,	1	Teamsters,	29
Printers,	5	Tool sharpener,	1
Plasterer,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Physicians,	4	Upholsterers,	3
Provision dealer,	1	Undertaker,	1
Publisher,	1	Waiters,	5
Photographer,	1	Weavers,	3
Railroad men,	5	Watchmen,	2
Rubber worker,	1	Wood carvers,	2
Roofer,	1	Watch makers,	5
Reporter,	1	Wool sorters,	3
Rodman,	1		
Stone cutters,	4	Total,	418

Relation to Hospitals of Persons committed.

Never before in any hospital,	321
Former inmates of this hospital only,	42
Former inmates of other hospitals,	37
Former inmates of this and other hospitals,	18
Total,	418

Causes of Death.

Wood alcohol poisoning,	1
Pneumonia,	1
Cardiac failure,	1
Organic heart disease and acute alcoholism,	1
Phthisis pulmonalis,	1
Acute dementia, alcoholic,	1
Exhaustion from acute mania, alcoholic,	1
Cardiac paralysis following appendicitis and delirium tremens,	1
Total,	8

Showing the Number of Persons discharged from Treatment during the Year beginning May 6, 1899, and ending May 5, 1900, also their Apparent Habits after July 6, 1900.

DISCHARGED.	Totals.	Percentages.
As wholly abstinent,	82	55.40+
As improved, or drinking less,	13	8.78+
As unimproved, or drinking as before,	28	18.91+
Could not be found,	21	14.18+
Died after leaving the hospital,	4	2.70+
Total,	148	100.00

FARM PRODUCE.

1900.

145 bushels mangel-wurzels,	\$72 50
113 bushels potatoes,	67 80
133 pounds rhubarb,	2 66
100 heads cauliflower,	6 00
51 bushels spinach,	38 25
12 bushels dandelions,	12 00
405 bushels green corn,	202 50
307 bushels tomatoes,	153 50
400 pounds squash,	4 00
2 bushels sunflower seeds,	2 00
70 bushels onions,	42 00
59 bushels carrots,	17 70
10 bushels cranberry beans,	15 00
30 bushels string beans,	15 00
41 bushels peas,	41 00
6,312 heads cabbage,	189 36
7,475 pounds pork,	467 19
6,351 pounds beef,	460 45
22 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons hay,	333 75
343 barrels apples,	428 75
61 bushels turnips,	24 40
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons Hungarian grass (green),	58 00
8,745 pounds green oats,	21 86
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons fodder corn,	51 00
80 tons ensilage,	400 00
57,371 quarts milk,	2,294 84
692 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen eggs,	166 12
Total,	<hr/> \$5,587 63

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND
INEBRIATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

ASSETS SEPT. 30, 1900.

Real estate:—

Cultivated land, 96 acres, \$15,000 00

Buildings:—

Administration building and barn, 9,000 00

Small farm-house, 475 00

Superintendent's house, 5,000 00

Three cottages, dining-room building, boiler
and laundry house, 115,000 00

Workshop, 9,600 00

Piggery, 1,400 00

Gymnasium and chapel, 20,000 00

\$175,475 00

Personal estate:—

Live stock on the farm, \$2,335 00

Produce of the farm on hand, 1,288 20

Carriages and agricultural implements, 1,898 85

Machinery and mechanical fixtures, 1,026 98

Beds and bedding in inmates' department, 5,525 88

Other furniture in inmates' department, 5,606 41

Personal property of State in superintend-
ent's department, 3,056 85

Ready-made clothing, 223 50

Dry goods, 87 15

Provisions and groceries, 992 34

Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments,
laboratory supplies, etc., 827 99

Fuel, 3,468 80

Library, 492 77

Other supplies undistributed, 2,059 23

28,889 95

Total assets, \$204,364 95

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1899,		\$2,591 47
Received from 1899 State appropriation for current expenses,	\$19,034 03	
Special appropriation, gymnasium and chapel,	20,000 00	
Received from other sources, viz.:—		
From State, for support of inmates, . . .	18,345 08	
From towns and cities, for support of in- mates,	16,679 00	
From individuals, for support of inmates, .	1,701 57	
From sale of brooms,	13,210 02	
From farm produce,	271 47	
From interest on cash balance in bank, .	80 22	
From all other sources,	149 50	
	<hr/>	89,470 89
Total receipts,		\$92,062 36

EXPENDITURES.

A. Current Expenditures.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$18,744 63	
Provisions and supplies:—		
Meats of all kinds,	\$3,160 94	
Fish of all kinds,	390 63	
Fruit and vegetables,	789 57	
Flour and bread,	1,406 84	
Grain and meal for table,	84 06	
Grain and meal for stock,	1,958 47	
Tea, coffee and chocolate,	738 82	
Sugar and molasses,	1,068 45	
Butter and cheese,	1,692 48	
All other groceries,	2,601 74	
	<hr/>	13,892 00
Total for provisions and supplies,		
Dry goods,	\$677 60	
Clothing,	767 08	
Fuel and lights,	1,283 46	
Medicine and medical supplies,	1,111 28	
Furniture, beds and bedding,	1,587 35	
Transportation,	728 35	
Water,	1,000 00	
Ordinary repairs,	1,919 03	
Expenses of superintendent and trustees, .	647 34	
All other current expenses,	8,843 88	
	<hr/>	18,565 37
Total current expenditures,		\$51,202 00

B. Extraordinary Expenditures.

Clothing furnished on discharge of patients,	\$1,749 50	
Undertaking,	20 00	
Returning patients,	1,261 87	
Sewage bed, drainage and water systems, .	3,212 92	
Repairs on barn, stable and other buildings,	281 84	
Heating apparatus,	227 60	
Repairing spur track,	111 71	
Silo,	115 99	
Machinery,	362 25	
Cows,	609 50	
Material for manufacturing brooms, . .	8,976 44	
Building for gymnasium and chapel, . .	20,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$36,929 62
Total current expenditures,	\$51,202 00	
Total extraordinary expenditures, . .	36,929 62	
Total expenditures,	<hr/>	\$88,131 62

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources Sept. 30, 1900.

Cash on hand,	\$3,930 74	
Bills receivable for support of patients, .	9,264 58	
Bills receivable for brooms,	1,168 88	
Unexpended appropriations,	22,000 00	
Total resources,	<hr/>	\$36,364 20

Liabilities Sept. 30, 1900.

For broom shop materials,	\$1,498 09	
For salaries, wages and labor,	1,597 16	
All other current expenses,	6,121 02	
For extraordinary expenditures,	550 54	
Total liabilities,	<hr/>	9,766 81
Balance for the institution,		<hr/> \$26,597 39

CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To cash on hand Oct. 1, 1899,	\$2,591 47	
Drawn from State treasury, as follows:—		
For current expenses,	19,034 03	
For building for gymnasium and chapel, .	20,000 00	
Received from sales of farm produce, . .	271 47	
Received from sales of brooms,	13,210 02	
Received from all other sources,	36,955 37	
Total,	<hr/>	\$92,062 36

44 HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS, ETC. [Oct. 1900.

Cr.

By cash paid for salaries, wages and labor, .	\$18,744 63
For provisions and supplies,	13,892 00
For fuel and lights,	1,283 46
For clothing, furniture and bedding,	2,354 43
For repairs and improvements,	1,919 03
For all other ordinary expenses,	13,008 45
For extraordinary expenses,	36,929 62
By cash on hand Sept. 30, 1900,	3,930 74

Total, \$92,062 36

SUMMARY.

Dr.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1899,	\$2,591 47
Since drawn from State treasury,	39,034 03
Received from all other sources,	50,463 86

Total, \$92,062 36

Cr.

Cash paid on account of current expenses, .	\$51,202 00
Cash paid on account of extraordinary ex- penses,	36,929 62
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1900,	3,930 74

Total, \$92,062 36

The value of the personal assets is larger by \$1,105.93 than it was Sept. 30, 1899.

WARREN F. SPALDING,

Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO- MANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

[Chapter 414, Acts of 1889.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor with the advice and consent of the council shall appoint five persons who shall constitute the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, and who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, beginning with the first Monday of July in the present year, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified; and previous to the first Monday in July in each year hereafter the governor shall in like manner appoint one such trustee to hold office for the term of five years, beginning with the first Monday in July of the year of his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any such trustee may be removed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council for such cause as they may deem sufficient and as shall be assigned in the order for removal. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term.

Appointment
of trustees.

Removals.

Vacancies, —
how filled.

SECT. 2. The lands held by said trustees in trust for the Commonwealth for the use of said hospital, as hereinafter provided, shall not be taken for a street, highway or railroad without leave of the legislature specially obtained.

Hospital lands
not to be taken
for streets.

SECT. 3. Said trustees shall be a corporation for the same purposes for which the trustees of each of the state lunatic hospitals are made a corporation under section five of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Trustees a
corporation for
certain
purposes.

[Section 5, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 5. The trustees of each hospital shall be a corporation for the purpose of taking and holding, to them and their successors, in trust for the Commonwealth, any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, made for the use of the institution of which they are trustees, and for the purpose of preserving and investing the proceeds thereof in notes or bonds secured by good and sufficient mortgages or other securities, with all the powers necessary to carry said purposes into effect.

Trustees to be a
corporation, to
take and hold
grants, etc.

To purchase
land and erect
buildings.

Number of
inmates.

Cost limited.

Plans to be
approved by
governor and
council.

Powers of
trustees for
management of
hospital.

Trustees,
general powers
and duties.

Trustees to
make by-laws,
appoint officers,
fix salaries, etc.

SECT. 4. Said trustees shall have authority to purchase in behalf of the Commonwealth suitable real estate as a site for said hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, and to cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for said hospital, which shall furnish suitable accommodations for not less than two hundred and * fifty patients and for the officers, employees and attendants, and to provide for the equipment and furnishing of said buildings: *provided, however,* that the entire expenditure for carrying out the purpose of this act shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No expenditure shall be made for the erection of buildings except for plans therefor, until said plans have been approved by the governor and council, and no such approval shall be given unless the governor and council shall be satisfied that the cost of the real estate and the erection and completion of buildings and the equipment and furnishing of the same ready for occupancy will not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said trustees shall have authority to make all contracts and employ all agents necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SECT. 5. Said trustees shall have the same powers vested in them and shall be required to perform the same duties for the management and control of said hospital as are vested in and required of the trustees of the various state lunatic hospitals under sections six and seven of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes.

[Sections 6 and 7, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 6. They shall take charge of the general interests of the institution and see that its affairs are conducted according to the requirements of the legislature and the by-laws and regulations which the board shall establish for the internal government and economy thereof; and they shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred in the discharge of their official duties.

SECT. 7. They shall establish by-laws and regulations, with suitable penalties, for the internal government and economy of the institution; shall appoint a superintendent who shall be a physician and constantly reside at the hospital, and a treasurer who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties; shall appoint or make provision in the by-laws for appointing such officers as in their opinion may be necessary for conducting efficiently and economically the business of the institution; and shall determine, subject to the approval of the governor and council, the salaries of all the officers. All their appointments shall be made in such manner, with such restrictions, and for such terms of time, as the by-laws may prescribe.

* Amended by chapter 251, Acts of 1890, by striking out the word "fifty," so that only two hundred inmates are to be provided for.

SECT. 6. When the buildings constructed under the provisions of this act are so far completed that in the opinion of said trustees commitments may properly be made thereto, said trustees shall so notify the governor, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation establishing the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso-maniacs and Inebriates, and thereafter the judges named in section eleven of said chapter eighty-seven may commit to said hospital any * person who is given to or subject to dipso-mania or inebriety, whether in public or in private: *provided, however,* that no such person shall be so committed until satisfactory evidence shall be furnished to the judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person or persons are not of bad repute or of bad character apart from their habits of inebriety.

Opening the
hospital.

Commitments,
by whom made.

Character of
patients.

[Section 11, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 11. A judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, or superior court, in any county where he may be, and a judge of the probate court, or of a police, district or municipal court, within his county, may commit to either of the state lunatic hospitals any insane person then residing or being in said county, who, in his opinion, is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

Judges
authorized to
commit.

SECT. 7.† All the laws relative to commitment of an insane person to a lunatic hospital shall be applicable to and shall govern the commitment of any person under this act, except that in all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such person it shall be specifically alleged that they are either dipso-maniacs or inebriates, as the case may be, instead of alleging that they are insane.

Laws governing
commitments.

[Section 12, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

SECT. 12. Except when otherwise specially provided, no person shall be committed to a lunatic hospital, asylum, or other receptacle for the insane, public or private, without an order or certificate therefor, signed by one of the judges named in the preceding section, said person residing or being within the county as therein provided. Such order or certificate shall state that the judge finds that the person committed is insane, and is a fit person for treatment in an insane asylum. And said judge shall see and examine the person alleged to be insane, or state in his final order the reason why it was not deemed necessary or advisable to do so. The hearing, except when a jury is summoned, shall be at such place as the judge shall appoint. In all cases the judge shall certify in what place the lunatic resided at the time of his commitment; or if the confinement is ordered by a court, the judge shall certify in what place the lunatic resided at the time of the arrest in pursuance of which he was held to answer before such court; and such certificate shall, for the purposes of the preceding section, be conclusive evidence of his residence.

No person to be
committed to
any hospital
without order
of judge, except
etc. What the
order shall
state.
11 Gray, 107.
111 Mass. 308

Residence of
patient to be
certified.

* Amended by inserting the word "male." Chapter 153, Acts of 1891.

† This section has been replaced by one printed on page xi.

[Section 13, chapter 87, Public Statutes, as amended by chapter 229 of the Acts of 1892.]

Sworn certificate of physicians.

SECT. 13. No person shall be so committed, unless in addition to the oral testimony, there has been filed with the judge a certificate signed by two physicians, each of whom shall make oath that he is a graduate of a legally organized medical college, that he has practised three years in the state, and that he is not connected with any hospital or other establishment for treatment of the insane. Each must have personally examined the person alleged to be insane within five days of signing the certificate; and each shall certify that in his opinion said person is insane and a proper subject for treatment in an insane hospital, and shall specify the facts on which his opinion is founded. A copy of the certificate, attested by the judge, shall be delivered by the officer or other person making the commitment, to the superintendent of the hospital or other place of commitment, and shall be filed and kept with the order.

[Chapter 53, Acts of 1892. Substituted for section 14, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

Notice of intention to commit to be given to overseers of the poor.

SECT. 1. A person applying for the commitment or for the admission of a lunatic to a state lunatic hospital under the provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, or for such commitment of a dipsomaniac under the provisions of chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred eighty-five, or for the commitment of a dipsomaniac under the provisions of chapter four hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall first give notice in writing to the overseers of the poor of the place where the lunatic or dipsomaniac resides, except that in the city of Boston such notice shall be given to the commissioners of public institutions, of his intention to make such application; and satisfactory evidence that such notice has been given shall be produced to the justice in cases of commitment.

SECT. 2. Section fourteen of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes is hereby repealed.

[Sections 15, 16, chapter 87, Public Statutes.]

Statement to be filed with application.

SECT. 15. Upon every application for the commitment or admission of an insane person to a hospital or asylum for the insane, there shall be filed with the application, or within ten days after the commitment or admission, a statement in respect to such person, showing as nearly as can be ascertained his age, birthplace, civil condition, and occupation; the supposed cause and the duration and character of his disease, whether mild, violent, dangerous, homicidal, suicidal, paralytic or epileptic; the previous or present existence of insanity in the person or his family; his habits in regard to temperance; whether he has been in any lunatic hospital, and, if so, what one, when, and how long; and, if the patient is a woman, whether she has borne children, and, if so, what time has elapsed since the birth of the youngest; the names and address of his father, mother, children, brothers, sisters, or other next of kin, not exceeding ten in number, and over eighteen years of age, when the names and address of such relatives are known by the person or persons making such application, together with any facts showing whether he has or has not a settlement, and, if he has a settlement, in what place; and if the applicant is unable to state any of the above particulars, he

shall state his inability to do so. The statement, or a copy thereof, shall be transmitted to the superintendent of the hospital or asylum, to be filed with the order of commitment or the application for admission. The superintendent shall, within two days from the time of the admission or commitment of an insane person, send, or cause to be sent, notice of said commitment in writing, by mail, postage prepaid, to each of said relatives, and to any other two persons whom the person committed shall designate.

Copy to be sent to hospital.

Notice of commitment to be sent to relatives of patient.

SECT. 16. After hearing such other evidence as he may deem proper, the judge may issue a warrant for the apprehension and bringing before him of the alleged lunatic, if in his judgment the condition or conduct of such person renders it necessary or proper to do so. Such warrant may be directed to and be served by a private person named in said warrant, as well as by a qualified officer; and pending examination and hearing, such order may be made concerning the care, custody, or confinement of such alleged lunatic as the judge shall see fit.

Judge may cause alleged lunatic to be brought before him.

SECT. 8.* All persons so committed may be detained in said hospital two years; but when it shall appear to the trustees that any person held in said hospital will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety, or will be sufficiently provided for by themselves or their guardians, relatives or friends, they may issue to them a permit to be at liberty, upon such conditions as they deem best, and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to its expiration. The violation by the holder of such permit of any of the terms or conditions of the same shall of itself make said permit void.

Patient may be detained two years.

Conditional release.

Revocation of permit to be at liberty.

SECT. 9. When any permit granted under the provisions of the preceding section has become void in any manner the trustees may issue an order authorizing the arrest of the holder or holders of such permit and their return to the hospital, and such order of arrest may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process in any county in this Commonwealth. Any person at liberty from the hospital upon a permit, as aforesaid, may voluntarily return to the hospital and put himself in the custody of the superintendent. The holder of said permit when returned to said hospital as aforesaid, whether voluntarily or otherwise, shall be detained therein according to the term of his original commitment.

Arrest and return of holder of revoked permit.

Voluntary return of patient.

SECT. 10.* Every person may appeal from the order of the judge committing them to said hospital to the superior court next to be held in the same county. The appellant shall be held in said hospital to abide the final order of said court.

Appeal from order of commitment.

SECT. 11. On such appeal the judge who ordered the commitment shall have the same authority to bind by recognizance witnesses in the case that is given by chapter two hundred and twelve of the Public Statutes.

Witnesses may be bound for appearance at trial.

* These sections have been replaced by sections printed on pages xi and xii.

Proceedings to be certified to higher court.

SECT. 12. The judge shall on such appeal make a copy of the order of commitment and other proceedings in the case, and transmit the same together with the recognizance, if any is taken, to the clerk of the court appealed to.

Appellant may be defaulted.

SECT. 13. If the appellants fail to enter and prosecute an appeal they shall be defaulted on their recognizance if any was taken, and the superior court may enter an order in like manner as if they had been ordered to be committed in that court; and process may issue, if necessary, to bring them into court to be recommitted.

Appeal may be withdrawn.

SECT. 14. The appellants may, at any time before the copy of the proceedings in the case has been transmitted to the clerk of the court appealed to, be brought personally before the judge from whose order the appeal was taken, and upon their own request may be permitted by such judge, at his discretion, to withdraw their appeal and abide by the order therein; whereupon said judge shall order that the appellants comply with the order appealed from in the same manner as if it were then first imposed.

Expenses of trustees to be paid.

SECT. 15. After the establishment of said hospital said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed from the treasury of the Commonwealth for all expenses actually incurred by them in the performance of their official duties. The governor and council shall fix the compensation to be made to them for services rendered in the selection and purchase of real estate and the construction, equipment and furnishing of the hospital buildings.

Compensation for services in building hospital.

Transfer of patients from lunatic hospitals.

SECT. 16. After the establishment of said hospital the * inmates that have been committed to any lunatic hospital under the provisions of chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and are not found to be insane, may be transferred by the state board of lunacy and charity to the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipso-maniacs and Inebriates; and said state board shall transfer from said hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates to some state lunatic hospital or asylum such inmates as may, under an order of commitment provided for by chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, be found insane and requiring treatment therein.

Removal of insane patients to lunatic hospitals.

[Chapter 339, Acts of 1885.]

Dipsomaniacs may be committed to lunatic hospitals.

SECTION 1. Whoever is given to or subject to dipsomania, or habitual drunkenness, whether in public or in private, may be committed to one of the state lunatic hospitals: *provided, however*, that no such person shall be so committed until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the

* Amended by inserting the word "male." Chapter 158, Acts of 1891.

judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person is not of bad repute or of bad character, apart from his habits of inebriety.

Character of patients.

SECT. 2. The provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, and of acts amendatory to such chapter, relative to the commitment of an insane person to a lunatic hospital, shall be applicable to, and shall govern the commitment of, any person under this act, except that in all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such person it shall be specifically alleged that he is subject to dipsomania, instead of alleging that he is insane.

Laws governing such commitments.

SECT. 3. All the laws relative to persons committed to lunatic hospitals on the ground of insanity shall apply to persons committed thereto under the provisions of this act: *provided*, that no person so committed shall be discharged therefrom unless it appears probable that he will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or habitual drunkenness, or that his confinement therein is not longer necessary for the safety of the public or for his own welfare.

Laws applicable to such patients.

Conditions of discharge.

SECT. 17. Such inmates of said hospital as are able to pay for their board shall be charged for the same. The board of such inmates as have a legal settlement in some city or town shall be paid by said place of settlement. The board of all persons who have no settlement in the Commonwealth, and are unable to pay for themselves shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth at a rate to be determined by the board of trustees of said hospital.

Board of patients, — how paid.

Rate of board.

SECT. 18. There shall be thorough visitations of said hospital by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole board semi-annually, at each of which a written account of the state of the institution shall be drawn up, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held between the first days of the months of October and November. At the annual meeting the trustees shall make a detailed report in the same manner as is required of the trustees of the state lunatic hospitals, and shall audit the report of the treasurer, which shall be presented at said annual meeting, and transmit it with their annual report to the governor and council.

Visits of trustees to hospital.

Reports of visits.

Annual report.

Treasurer's report.

[Section 9, chapter 87, Public Statutes, as amended by chapter 170, Acts of 1887.]

. . . At the annual meeting of the trustees (of the lunatic hospitals) a full and detailed report shall be made, exhibiting a particular statement of the condition of the hospital and all its concerns, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and in a tabular form, under the heads specified in section seven of chapter seventy-nine of the Public Statutes, the value of the stock and supplies, to be laid before the Governor and Council, . . .

Annual report of trustees of lunatic hospitals.

[Section 7 of chapter 79 of the Public Statutes.]

Inventory
required for
annual report.

The inventory required by this section is as follows: live stock on the farm; produce of the farm on hand; carriages and agricultural implements; machinery and mechanical fixtures; beds and bedding in the inmates' department; other furniture in the inmates' department; personal property of the State in the superintendent's department; ready made clothing; dry goods; provisions and groceries; drugs and medicines; fuel, library.

Treasurer's
books.

SECT. 19. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

SECT. 20. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 5, 1889.*]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO ESCAPES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE
MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

[Chapter 474, Acts of 1897.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Persons escap-
ing from Mas-
sachusetts
hospital for
dipsomaniacs
and inebriates
may be
arrested, etc.

SECTION 1. If a person held in the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates escapes therefrom, or from the grounds or premises thereof, he may be arrested and returned thereto by any officer authorized to serve criminal process in any county in the Commonwealth, or by any officer or employee of said hospital. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of police of Boston, the city marshals and chiefs of police of other cities, and the chief of police of every town having such an officer, upon written information from the superintendent of said hospital of such an escape, to cause the person so escaping to be arrested and returned to said hospital, if he is within such city or town.

Certain patients
may be dis-
charged.

SECT. 2.* The board of trustees of the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates are hereby authorized, whenever in their judgment a patient has been long enough in the hospital to enable them to form an opinion as to whether or not the treatment would benefit him, to finally discharge such patient.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 8, 1897.*]

* This section has been replaced by one printed on page xii.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO COMMITMENTS TO THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

[Chapter 266, Acts of 1899.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section seven of chapter four hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following :—*Section 7.* In all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such person it shall be specifically alleged that he is either a dipsomaniac or an inebriate, as the case may be, instead of alleging that he is insane. All the laws relative to the commitment of an insane person to an insane hospital shall govern the commitment of any person under this act : *provided, however,* that when an application has been made for any such commitment the magistrate receiving the same shall examine on oath the applicant and all other witnesses, and shall reduce the application to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant. Said magistrate shall cause a summons and a copy of said application to be served upon said person, in the manner provided by section seventeen of chapter two hundred and twelve of the Public Statutes, requiring him to appear at the time and place stated therein, to show cause if any there be why he should not be committed to said hospital. Said person shall be entitled to a hearing upon the granting of said application, unless after receiving said summons he shall in writing waive such hearing, and in such case said magistrate may issue an order for his commitment to said hospital without such hearing, provided he is of opinion that such person is a proper subject for its treatment or custody.

1889, 414, § 7,
amended.

Dipsomania or
inebriety to
be alleged.

Applicant and
witnesses to
be sworn.

Application to
be sworn to.

Summons to be
served.

Hearing to be
given unless
waived in
writing.

SECT. 2. Section ten of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following :—*Section 10.* Every person may appeal from the order of the judge committing him to said hospital to the superior court next to be held in the same county. The appellant shall be committed to said hospital to abide the final order of said court until he recognizes in the manner provided in section forty-seven of chapter three hundred and ninety-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three. On such appeal, if the appellant so requests, an issue or issues shall be framed and submitted to a jury of said court by direction of a justice thereof.

1889, 414, § 10,
amended.

Appeal from
order of
commitment.

Appellant may
be committed
until he
recognizes.

May demand a
trial by jury.

Inmates may be discharged by courts.

Inmate may apply for discharge.

Proceeding to be had in Suffolk county.

SECT. 3. So far as they may be applicable the provisions of sections forty, forty-two, forty-three and forty-four of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes shall apply to the discharge of persons confined in the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates. Any person confined therein may apply for a discharge therefrom in accordance with the provisions of sections forty and forty-two aforesaid: *provided, however*, that all applications made as herein provided shall be made to, and the proceedings thereon shall be had in, the superior court in the county of Suffolk. [*Approved April 12, 1899.*]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO DISCHARGES FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL FOR DIPSO MANIACS AND INEBRIATES.

[Chapter 325, Acts of 1899.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

1889, 414, § 8, amended.

SECTION 1. Section eight of chapter four hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 8.* No person shall be detained in said hospital more than two years from the date of his commitment. When it shall appear to the trustees that any person held in said hospital will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety, or will be sufficiently provided for by himself or his guardians, relatives or friends, they may issue to him a permit to be at liberty, upon such conditions as they deem best, and they may revoke said permit at any time previous to its expiration. The violation by the holder of such permit of any of the terms or conditions of the same shall of itself make said permit void.

Inmate not to be detained more than two years.

May be discharged conditionally by trustees.

Permit may be revoked. Permit may become void.

1897, 474, § 2, amended.

Certain patients may be discharged finally.

SECT. 2. Section two of chapter four hundred and seventy-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 2.* The trustees of said hospital are hereby authorized to discharge finally any patient therefrom whenever in their opinion he will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or inebriety, or whenever he will not be benefited by further treatment therein. [*Approved May 2, 1899.*]

INDEX.

	PAGE
TRUSTEES' REPORT,	5
SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,	14
PHYSICAL RECORDS,	23
STATISTICS OF THE YEAR,	30
TREASURER'S REPORT,	42

APPENDIX.—LAWS REGARDING HOSPITAL.

APPEALS FROM ORDER OF COURT:

how taken,	vii, xi
appellant may be committed to hospital, pending appeal,	vii, xi
may recognize,	xi
may be defaulted,	viii
may withdraw appeal,	viii
proceedings in case of,	vii, viii, xi

COMMITMENT:

application for, how made,	vi
to be in writing,	xi
to be sworn to,	xi
witnesses to be examined under oath,	xi
copy of, to be served on person to be committed,	xi
copy of, to be sent to hospital,	v
notice of, to be sent to overseers of the poor,	vi
statement of certain facts to accompany,	vi
copy of, to be sent to hospital,	vii
summons to be served on person to be committed,	xi
hearing to be given unless waived in writing,	xi
may be made, pending appeal,	vii, xi
notice of, to be sent to relatives,	vii
judge may personally see alleged inebriates,	vii
order of, must contain what,	v
physicians must personally see alleged inebriate,	vi
sworn certificate of physicians required,	vi
copy of, to be sent to hospital,	vi
what courts and judges may make,	v
who may serve order of arrest,	vii

COURTS AND JUDGES :

	PAGE
certain, may commit,	v
must examine applicant and witnesses under oath,	xi
must reduce application to writing,	xi
must cause application to be subscribed and sworn to, . . .	xi
must cause copy of application to be served on person to be committed,	xi
must cause summons to be served on such person,	xi
must give hearing to such person, unless he shall waive it, in writing,	xi
may bind witnesses in appealed cases,	vii
may commit, pending appeal,	vii, xi
may personally examine alleged inebriate,	vii, xi
must be satisfied of general good character of person committed, v, xi	
must certify residence of person committed,	v

DISCHARGES :

to be governed by certain laws regarding discharge of insane persons,	xii
inmates of hospital may apply to court for,	xii
applications to be made to superior court in Suffolk County, .	xii
inmate may be discharged finally by trustees in certain cases, .	xii

HOSPITAL :

to be established by proclamation of governor,	v
to receive male patients only,	v
buildings, cost of, limited,	iv
plans of, to be approved by governor and council,	iv
to provide for two hundred inmates,	iv
lands may not be taken for streets, railroads, etc.,	iii

INMATES :

board of, by whom paid,	ix
rate of, to be fixed by trustees,	ix
general character of,	v
insane, may be transferred to insane hospital,	viii
may not be detained more than two years,	vii, xii
may be released conditionally,	vii
may be returned to hospital,	vii
may be discharged finally,	x, xii
may apply to courts for release,	xii
may return to hospital voluntarily,	vii
only males to be admitted,	v
two hundred to be provided for,	iv
who may arrest and return escaped,	x
duty of police to arrest and return escaped,	x

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR :

to be notified of intention to apply for commitment of inebriate, v	
---	--

PERMITS TO BE AT LIBERTY :

how granted,	vii, xii
holder of, may return to hospital voluntarily,	vii
may become void,	vii, xii
may be revoked,	vii, xii
return of holder of revoked permit,	vii

PHYSICIANS :

	PAGE
must make sworn statement regarding themselves, . . .	vi
must personally examine alleged inebriate, . . .	vi
must certify certain facts, . . .	vi

SUPERINTENDENT :

appointed by trustees, . . .	iv
salary to be fixed by trustees, . . .	iv
approved by governor and council, . . .	iv
to notify relatives of a patient of his commitment, . . .	vii

TRANSFERS :

of certain persons from insane hospitals, . . .	viii
of insane inmates to insane hospitals, . . .	viii

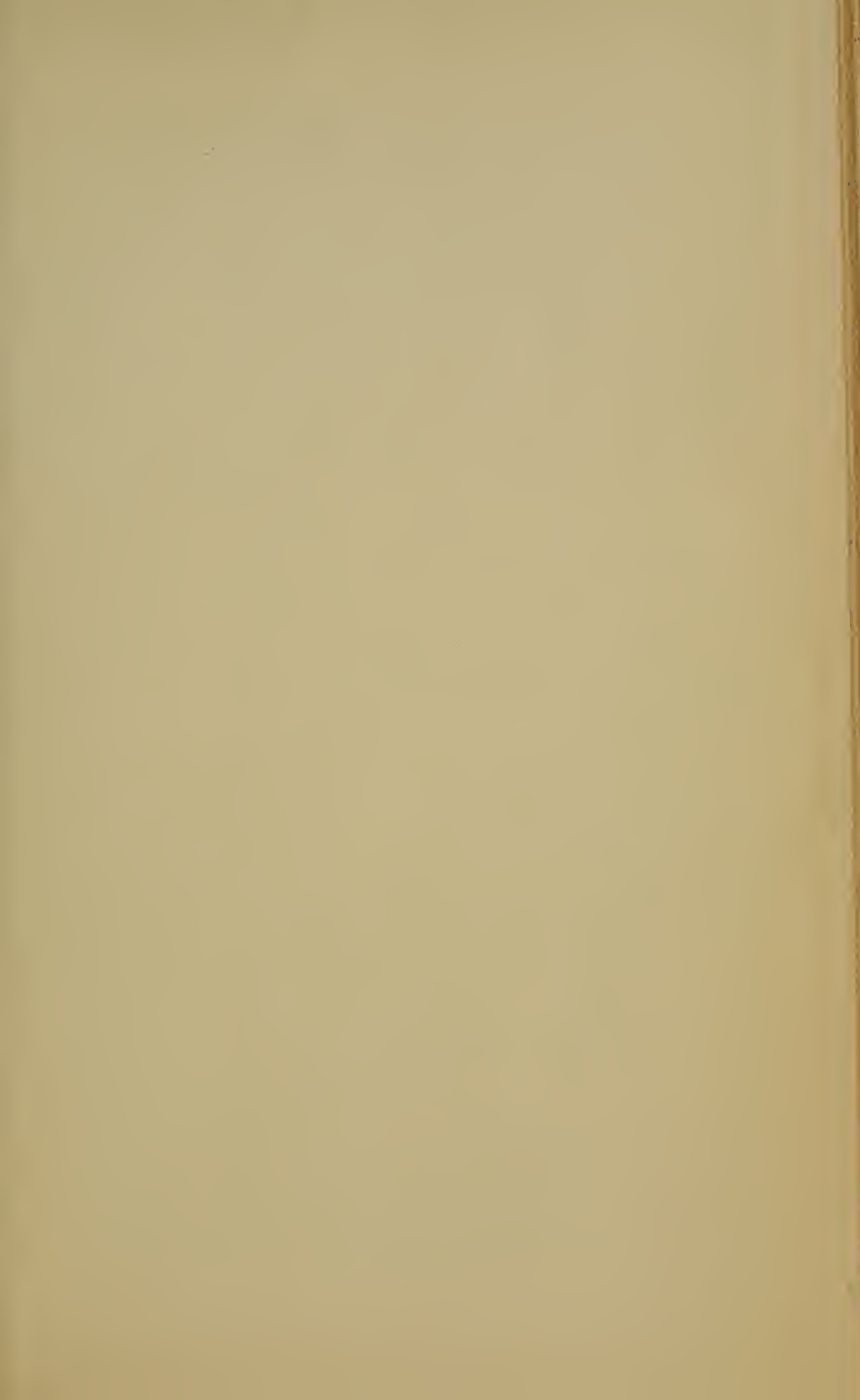
TREASURER :

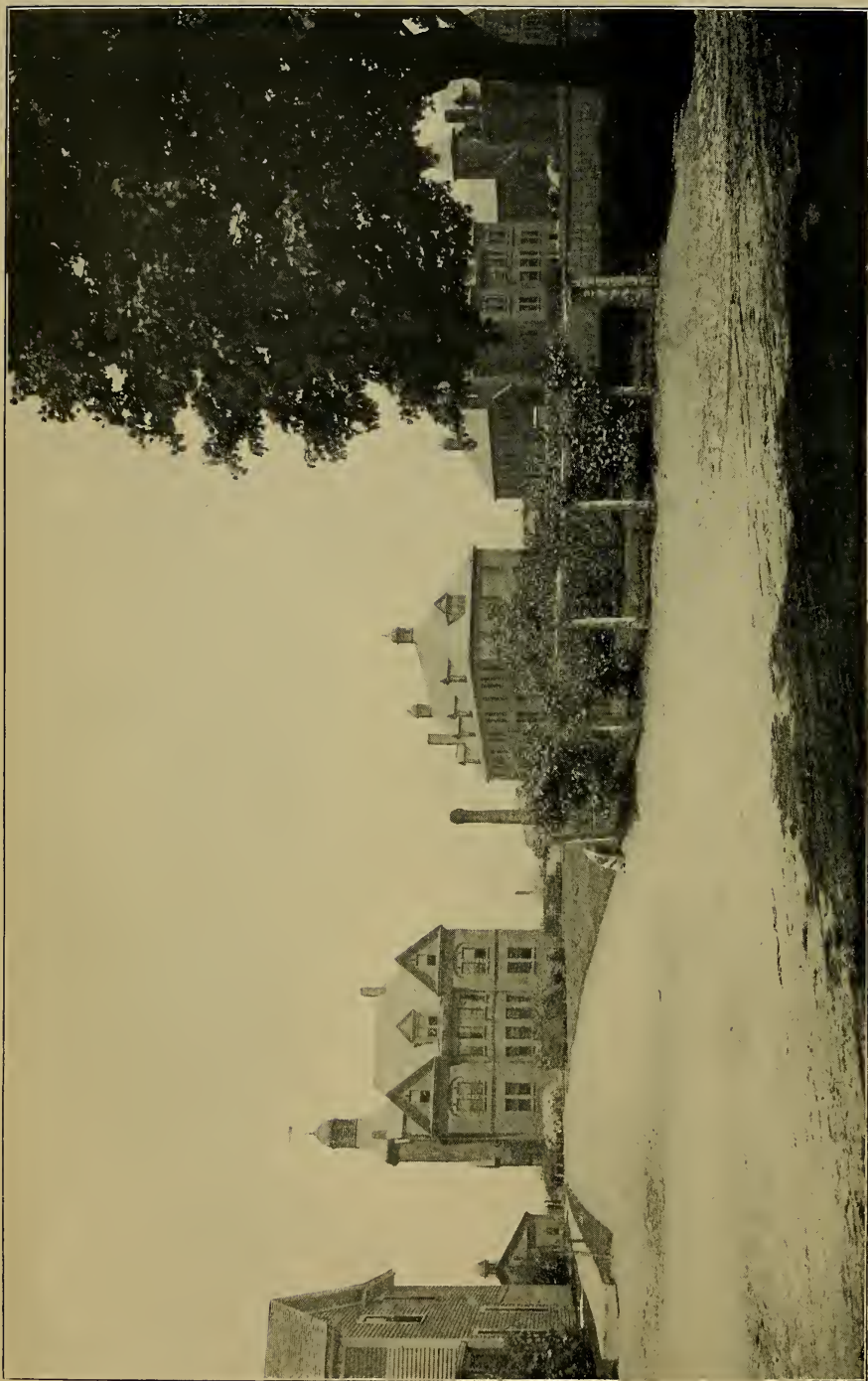
appointed by trustees, . . .	iv
books to be open to inspection of trustees, . . .	x
salary to be fixed by trustees, . . .	iv
approved by governor and council, . . .	iv
to give bond, . . .	iv
to make annual report, . . .	ix

TRUSTEES :

a corporation for certain purposes, . . .	iii
appointments of, how made, number, terms, etc., . . .	iii
compensation of, . . .	viii
removals of, how made, . . .	iii
vacancies in board of, how filled, . . .	iii
to be reimbursed for expenses, . . .	viii
duties and powers :	
to appoint superintendent and treasurer, . . .	iv
to appoint subordinate officers, or provide for their appointment, . . .	iv
to audit accounts of treasurer, . . .	ix
to determine salaries of certain officers, . . .	iv
to establish by-laws and regulations, . . .	iv
to hold hospital property, . . .	iii
to keep reports of visits to hospital, . . .	ix
to make annual report, . . .	ix
to purchase real estate and erect buildings, . . .	iv
to receive and hold gifts, etc., . . .	iii
to take charge of general interests of hospital, . . .	iv
to visit hospital, when, . . .	ix
to finally discharge such inmates as will not be benefited, . . .	x, xii
to release certain inmates on permits to be at liberty, . . .	vii, xii
to revoke permits to be at liberty, in certain cases, . . .	viii, xii







ADMINISTRATION
HOUSE.
GYMNASIUM.

COTTAGE.

DINING HALL.

COTTAGE.

COTTAGE.